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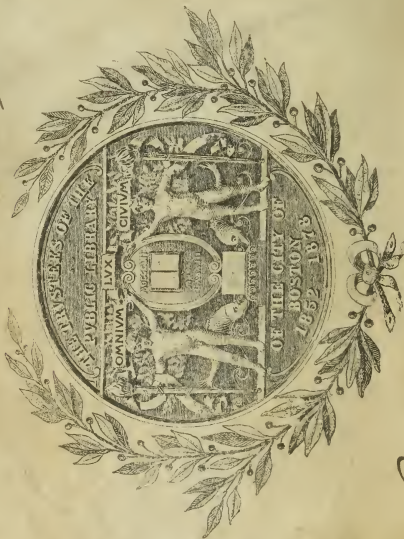


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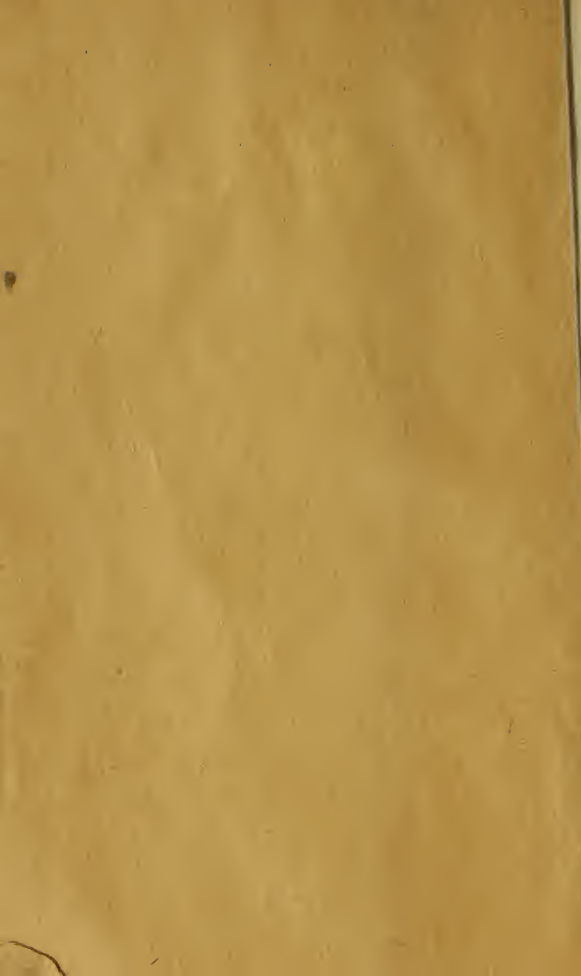
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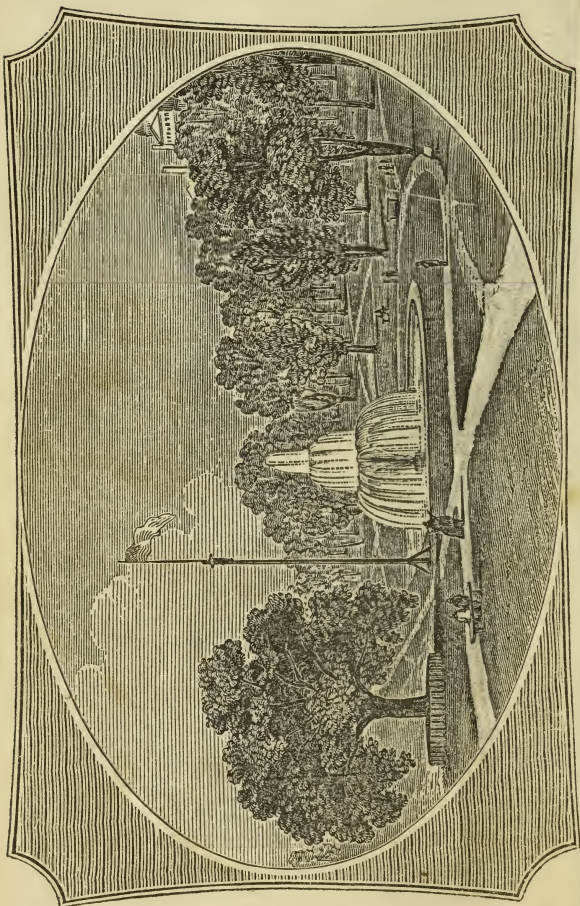
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DESCRIPTION

OF THE

BOSTON WATER WORKS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

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RESERVOIRS, BRIDGES, GATES, PIPE CHAMBERS,
AND OTHER OBJECTS OF INTEREST,

FROM

LAKE COCHITUATE
TO THE
CITY OF BOSTON.~~~~~
WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.
~~~~~

3506

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY GEO. R. HOLBROOK &amp; CO.

Path-Finder Office, 5 Washington Street.

1848.

Engene L. Fay  
Nov. 22. 1909

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1848,

By GEO. R. HOLBROOK & CO.

In the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

BOSTON:  
Damrell & Moore's Steam Power Press,  
No. 26 Devonshire Street.

# P R E F A C E .

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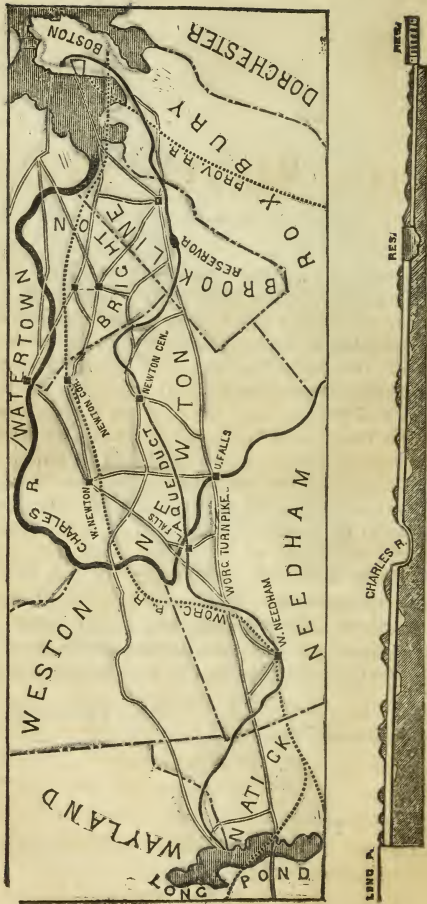
THE object of the following work may be inferred from its title. We propose, in this little book, to furnish, in a neat, convenient, and easily portable form, a complete Directory to all places of interest which are accessible to the public, connected with the grand Aqueduct for bringing the waters of Lake Cochituate into our city. That thousands and tens of thousands will wish to visit these places, we can have no doubt. We trust our little manual will prove to this class, and to others, a highly acceptable and useful companion.

It will be seen that we have not confined our efforts, however, to the rendering ours a mere guide-book. The character and amount of the supply of water, the cost of furnishing and distribution, the history of the efforts made to supply the inhabitants with water up to the present day, with notices of interesting places, objects, and scenes along the line of the work, contribute additional attractions to the volume. No pains or expense has been spared to render the book, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

THE PUBLISHERS.

BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1848.

# MAP OF THE BOSTON AQUEDUCT.



Profile View showing the Grade of the Aqueduct.

# BOSTON WATER WORKS.



ON the 6th of July, 1630, a fleet bringing more than fifteen hundred persons arrived from England, and cast anchor in Massachusetts Bay. The head of this company was Gov. John Winthrop, who with several patentees of the Massachusetts Colony made their dwellings in Charlestown. Changing their minds not long afterwards they removed to Boston. A reason given for this removal was the superiority of the water of Boston. This reputed superiority may have been owing to the original name, Shawmut, which, in the Indian language, is said to signify "Springs of living water."

At the present day, the water of Charlestown

is considered the better. In the summer of 1834, Dr. Charles T. Jackson made chemical analyses of the well-water of Boston, at several places, and upon the result founded conclusions quite unfavorable to its character for purity and influence on health. He found one of the best specimens of clear well-water in Bowdoin Street, high up on the side of the hill, to contain 3.6 grs. of the salts of sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and muriate of lime to the pound of water. A pound of water from the well at his own residence, No 11 Hanover Street, he found to contain 7.5 grains of the above salts. The use of a liquid vitiated to so material a degree for drinking and culinary purposes, must, he argued, in time occasion serious injury to the human constitution. The same year there were 2767 wells in the city, of which number 2085 were drinkable, and 682 bad. The waters of but 7 were used for washing.

The want of a competent supply of pure, wholesome, and soft water, had long before this been felt by the inhabitants of Boston to be a serious one. Regard for the public health and the dictates of interest united in demanding a remedy for this grave disadvantage. That spirit of enterprise and that liberal regard for the public good which have characterized the citizens of this place from the moment when they came to bear any distinctive and assimilated character at all, did not permit them to rest in the indulgence or the expression of vain regrets upon the subject. They showed their faith in their own ability by their works.

In the year 1795, only twelve years after the conclusion of a definitive peace with Great Britain, when the town of Boston contained but about 20,000 inhabitants, less than one fifth of its present population, the Boston Aqueduct Company commenced its operations. Jamaica Pond, in the town of Roxbury, four miles southwestward from the city, was selected as the source of supply. The wooden pipes having been laid, the water was introduced; and in addition to the wells of the city this has been the only medium of supply to the inhabitants for more than half a century. The number of feet of logs laid in the city connecting with this aqueduct was 72,000; equal to about 18 miles. The maximum rate of supply from this source was 50,000 gallons a day, and the greatest height to which it could be raised in the city above tide-water was 49 feet.

The supply from this source ultimately became liable to very grave objections. It was inadequate in quantity to the wants of a large and rapidly increasing population. It was at the same time ungrateful to many tastes, and was denounced as unwholesome. The people declared they could trace in it the presence of decayed eels, and other animal impurities equally uninviting to the imagination while drinking; they published comic analyses of it, and continually maundered at the necessity of using, and the hardship of paying for it. At the same time, the supply from this quarter, such as it was, extended only to a few portions of the city.

Impressed with the necessity of adopting and

executing some efficient measure for the relief of the public need, in the spring of the year 1834 the City Council passed a vote for the appointment of a committee, with authority to cause a survey to be made by competent persons for the purpose of ascertaining whether a steady and copious supply of pure and soft water could be obtained ; also what would be the requisite cost of introducing such supply into the city, and that the committee report to the City Council the result of the survey as soon as completed.

Loammi Baldwin, Esq., a distinguished engineer, was appointed to make the survey and report upon the subject. On the 1st of October, the same year, he presented the result of his examinations in a lucid and able report. He recorded his opinion in favor of bringing in a supply of water from Farm and Shakum Ponds in Framingham, together with incidental ones dependent on them, and from Long Pond in Natick. These ponds cover an area of eight hundred and eighty-five acres. He proposed to bring the water in a close stone aqueduct to a reservoir in Roxbury, two and three quarter miles from the city of Boston, and one hundred and ten feet above marsh level.

The distance from the nearest waters of these ponds to the proposed reservoir was stated to be twenty-two miles. The cost was calculated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; and the daily quantity to be delivered by the aqueduct was estimated at five millions of gallons.

The plan struck a portion of the citizens as

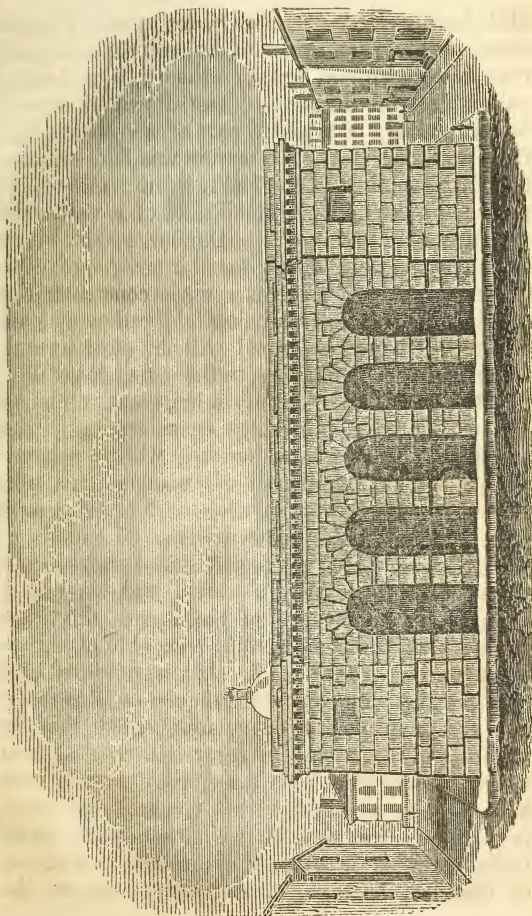
feasible and expedient; but failing to command that unanimity of sentiment in its favor which was requisite to its successful execution, it was informally set aside, and no hopeful agitation of the important subject occurred for nearly twelve years.

At last the wants of the inhabitants became so urgent that it was determined on all sides to discover, if possible, and pursue some way of relief. Owners of real estate, and all persons interested in property and business in the city could not close their eyes to the importance of attending to this matter, if only as a concern of interest; while the masses had their thoughts turned in the same direction with an instinctive regard to their own convenience, comfort, and health. All alike seemed intent on procuring a supply of water from some source before they should intermit their efforts. The point in dispute was what that source should be. Spot Pond, in Stoneham, had its advocates; but Long Pond in Natick soon made an impression on the public mind which was inauspicious to the hopes of parties favoring the selection of other places. The business was carried into city politics; and the opinions of candidates for the mayoralty with reference to Long Pond, or some other fountain, were canvassed with as much zeal as were the opinions of Taylor and Cass with regard to the far-famed Wilmot Proviso, during the pendency of the presidential election in 1848.

In 1845, the contest was decided in favor of the advocates of Long Pond. The prospective

abundance of supply from this source, and the excellent quality of the water were doubtless the main considerations which induced this result. An act empowering the city to execute the popular will on the subject of taking water from Long Pond, was procured at the session of 1845-6. The city government lost no time in availing itself of the powers thus obtained. An energetic organization was made under the provisions of the Act; an efficient Board of Water Commissioners was appointed, and after the completion of the requisite examinations, surveys, and estimates, the ceremony of breaking ground was performed near the Pond in Wayland, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, and attended with imposing formalities, on the 20th day of August, 1846. The fortunate principal actor in this memorable and pleasant scene was His Honor, Josiah Quincy jr., mayor of Boston, who on the occasion announced the new name of the body of water which had been chosen and purchased as the fountain of future supply to the inhabitants of Boston. The new name was LAKE COCHITUATE.)

We will now return to the city and proffer our service to the traveller who may desire a guide to the principal points of interest in the course of this vast and magnificent work, which has been accomplished in a time a little exceeding two years. The location of the Beacon Hill Reservoir in Boston is indicated by its name. It is situated within a minute's walk northward from the State House, on the northern slope of the



Hill, having Derne street on the north, Temple street on the east, a row of houses separating it from Mount Vernon street on the south, and Hancock street on the west. The Bowdoin school-house formerly occupied a part of the site. The Corner Stone of the Reservoir was laid on Saturday, November 19th, 1847, by the mayor, in presence of the City Council, and of a vast body of citizens and strangers. Daguerreotype views of the scene were taken for the benefit of coming generations. The reservoir is constructed of granite, the foundations being laid and every part of the work being performed with the most scrupulous care, and with a view to the greatest possible durability. The reservoir is built on arches of 14 3-4 feet span, which, in consideration of the enormous pressure to which they will be subjected, are set on foundations of immense strength. The reservoir covers an area of forty thousand feet, and will hold three millions of gallons of water. The water is raised one hundred and twelve feet above the tide level, and six and a half feet above the level of the floor of the State House. This reservoir will be capable of throwing a jet to a great height. It is understood that no necessity will exist for reliance on this reservoir as a source of ordinary supply, but that its waters will constitute a reserve fountain, from which a temporary supply can be drawn in case both the great pipes which conduct the water from the Lake, and of which we shall speak more particularly by and by, should, by reason of fracture, leakage, or obstruction, fail at the

same time. Even in that event, this reservoir alone would afford to our present population a supply equal to twenty-eight gallons of pure water for every man, woman, and child in the city, or ten gallons to each, when our population shall have reached the number of three hundred thousand.

But the reservoir on Beacon Hill will by no means constitute the sole source of supply in the city, in the improbable event of a failure of the two great pipes. On Dorchester Heights, South Boston, is a second reservoir, vast, durable as it could be made, containing a superficies of seventy thousand feet, and capable of delivering seven millions of gallons a day. The two reservoirs would therefore yield together ten millions of gallons of the purest and best water to be found in the State. This would be a supply of more than sixteen gallons a day for five days, to every man, woman, and child in the city. Truly, when the arrangements for supplying the inhabitants with pure water, arrangements which we have as yet but very partially examined, shall have been carried into full effect, it will be the fault of the people themselves if they go dry or dirty; and we might add, in view of the excellent quality of the water, which we shall discuss by the by, it will be their fault if they steam their brains or scald the sensitive coat of their stomachs with ardent spirits, under the pretence which some of their number occasionally use at present, viz; that the water alone is intolerable, and needs to be qualified with alcoholic liquors.

↓ A very good idea of the appearance of the reservoir in its finished state, may be derived from the pictorial illustration which accompanies this work. The reservoir will ever be a principal ornament and attraction to the western part of the city, and will doubtless be visited, not only by our own citizens of both sexes and all ages, but by vast multitudes of persons from abroad. A part of the site was formerly occupied by the Bowdoin School House, for girls, so that on the spot where the mothers drank of the fountains of learning, the daughters can drink of the waters of Cochituate Lake. In the summer, the sensation of coolness experienced by a visitor at the reservoir, which will occupy almost the very highest point of the city, must be at once favorable to health, and most pleasureable, while the majestic proportions of the structure and the high spouting jet will afford a spectacle worth the journeying twenty miles to behold.

After the visitor has refreshed and satisfied himself with the waters of this reservoir, and with a view of their magnificent receptacle, he can proceed up Hancock street or Temple street, across Mt. Vernon to Beacon street, when he will find before him the spacious and beautiful Common. Proceeding down the stone steps and across the grounds in a south-westerly course, somewhat in the direction of the Providence depot, but to the right from that line, he will find the Pond. This pond covers an area of one acre and five rods. It has been fed heretofore from living springs within the bosom of the Common itself,

and being banked with a neat granite wall, in the form of an irregular ellipse, the borders have been a favorite resort for the boys and girls of the city since years long past, and "children of a larger growth" have been long wont to frequent its shores, both in the day-time and "by the sweet silver light of the moon." Henceforth its attractions as an object to be visited, and the salubrity of the atmosphere which overlies it, will be still greater; for having been emptied of its waters and having received an elegant floor of rock, it is to be kept constantly filled with the pellucid waters of Lake Cochituate, the requisite connection by means of the pipes having already been made. The measure of filling this pond with water from the lake has been executed with a view to pleasantness and fancy rather than utility, but in case of possible drought, or failure of the ordinary sources, it is obvious that, like a cistern of rain water, it might help to afford a temporary supply for other than drinking or culinary uses.

The Common contains forty-eight and three quarter acres. Its verdant surface is varied by agreeable undulations. Its circuit is about one mile and one third in extent. The iron fence which is built around it, somewhat more than one mile in length, cost over one hundred thousand dollars, of which sum the city paid sixty-one thousand, and the balance was raised by subscription. Within the enclosure are eight hundred and eleven trees, some of which are young and small, while others are of venerable age and imposing height. The Great Elm, a few rods

eastward from the Pond, is sixty-five feet high, twenty feet in circumference, one and a half feet from the ground, and spreads out its branches to the distance of ninety-seven feet. This tree at the end of a century retains a remarkable amount of life and vigor. The city authorities have taken the precaution to surround it with a neat fence, and to fortify its limbs with iron braces and clasps. It is to be hoped this gigantic elm, under whose protective shade our grandfathers and grandmothers sported when children, may long remain to revive our memories of the worthy past, and of those noble patriots who, having worthily discharged the trusts of life, have gone from the scenes of labor here to the rewards of the life to come.

The Common has ever been the object of great interest and pride with the inhabitants of the city. It was donated to the town in such a manner that no entrenchment can ever be made upon its grounds, under pain of forfeiture. Previous to and during the Revolution, it was the theatre of many thrilling or pleasing incidents. Here the school-boys of the age of the Stamp Act held their sports, and going to complain to Gov. Gage when interrupted by the British soldiers, gave that magistrate some notion of the spirit of that race of colonists

“Who knew their rights, and knowing dare maintain.”

Here were witnessed, alternately, the evolutions of the colonial and the British troops. Here have nearly all the Presidents of the United States

been received, from Washington to Polk, and of the scene here presented they have successively expressed, their admiration. Here, on muster, Independence, and other days, the people assemble in delighted throngs.

The Public Garden, westward from the Common, is becoming greatly frequented in the summer season from motives of pleasure or of health. It is pleasantly situated between Charles street and the Back Bay. Its extent is about twenty-seven acres. On holidays and evenings, during the mild season, it is often a scene of healthful recreation both to children and their elders. Bands of music, dances, swings, walks among beds of grass and flowers, soda and ice creams at the house by the gate; these with conversation constitute a portion of the charms of these open-air levees. Ordinarily, admission at the gate is free; when anything in the way of a celebration or exhibition is being held upon the ground, the fee usually required is twelve and a half cents.

The most prominent remaining object of interest in the city in connection with the works, is the reservoir at South Boston. Of the reservoir itself we have already presented some account in connection with our notice of the reservoir on Beacon Hill. Dorchester Heights, South Boston, where the reservoir is situated, are at the distance of two miles from the old State House at the head of State Street. Omnibuses leave Cornhill every fifteen minutes for this place. Fare, six and a quarter cents.

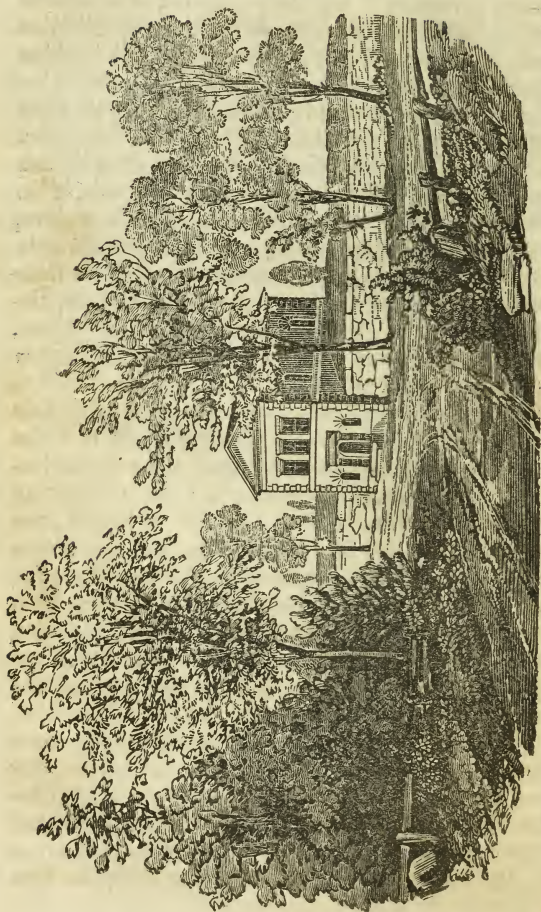
The water from Lake Cochituate it is proposed

to carry throughout every street in the city by means of iron pipes. These pipes vary in diameter according to the estimated proportion of the supply which it will be necessary to draw from them. Those under Washington and Tremont streets are very large. The water is to be drawn from the street mains, and conveyed to the houses by means of smaller pipes which are made of lead. The material which should be used for the distributing pipes was the object of earnest and anxious deliberation with the constituted guardians of the city for a long time. Pursuant to the request of the City Council, the Water Commissioners, examined all the best sources of information on the subject within their reach. The Board of Consulting Physicians were at the same time requested to give their opinion as to the material of which the pipes for carrying water from the mains into private houses should be composed, as far as the same may affect the purity of the water, and the health of the citizens. They made an elaborate report, stating their opinion that pipes of cast or wrought iron might safely be used for the transmission of water so far as health is concerned, but they omit to recommend their use. They state also that iron is easy of oxidation, that it impairs the purity of the water, and, in small pipes, is liable to obstruction from the accumulation of its oxide. The Physicians further state their opinion that copper pipes, effectually tinned throughout by reliable workmen, are a safe material for the transmission of water "so far as the internal coating

keeps in repair ; ” but their guarded observations on the subject imply a doubt of the durability of such a coating. They also express the opinion that copper, in the form of some of its salts, is an active poison, but that in its metallic state it is not very ready of oxidation and solution in water. In giving these opinions of the properties of this material they do not recommend the use of it. They state that *leaden pipes*, in certain waters, and under certain circumstances, are known to communicate a highly deleterious quality to their contents, yet that a large portion of the population of Boston, Philadelphia, and other places, drink waters from such a source with no visible injurious effects to health.

The Committee who were charged with this important business were accordingly left to make their decision, in the absence of the communication of any decided opinion by the Consulting Physicians. Meanwhile, having solicited the opinions of several other scientific gentlemen upon the same subject, they received such replies as assisted them in the formation of their own final opinion. Professor Horsford, of Harvard University, in particular, communicated the results of a very thorough investigation and numerous experiments.

Before the conclusion of these investigations and enquiries, however, the time had arrived for commencing the work of laying down the distribution pipes. Fearing that, in the end, the use of the lead pipes might be denounced as dangerous to the health of the citizens, they bespoke iron



pipes, of one and a half and two inches diameter. These they laid for carrying the water from the street main to the side-walks, and into the dwelling houses.

Pending the accomplishment of the work, however, a decision was adopted in favor of the lead pipes. The iron pipes were found to be more expensive, and also more liable to be broken. No small portion of the citizens are dissatisfied with the decision whereby leaden pipes were adopted; others, on the contrary, express their concurrence with great energy. Perhaps time and experiments will be found requisite to satisfy the public mind upon this important subject. In respect to the use of iron, we saw, a few days since, a piece of evidence tending to show its ineligibility as the material for distribution pipe. A joint of iron aqueduct pipe, which had been exhumed in the city of Salem, was shown us. It was four inches in diameter, or bore, and had been laid four years. The rust and accretions on the inside were so great that, by reasonable estimation, only another year would be required to produce a total obstruction of the passage of the water. Before adopting any inference against the use of iron pipes in distributing the waters of the Lake Cochituate, however, it would be essential to demonstrate that the chemical character of the water in the two cases was the same. The intelligent Salem gentleman who had the joint of pipe in possession, was of opinion that the waters were very similar in their properties.

To the reservoirs and street mains in Boston,

the water of the Lake is brought from the great reservoir on Corey's Hill, in Brookline. The media used are two iron pipes, thirty-four inches in diameter. The length of each of these pipes between Boston and the Brookline Reservoir is three and nineteen-twentieths miles, or, except the little distance of sixteen rods, it is four miles.

As the visitor, however, might find a water-passage up the pipe an impracticable or otherwise ineligible mode of transit to the magnificent Gate House and Reservoir at Brookline, we would state that there are several very pleasant ways in use of going thither above ground. The following are the distances from Boston, to the principal places and objects of interest upon the line of the water works.

|                                                                   |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Brookline Reservoir and Gate House,                               | 4 miles  |
| Charles River Bridge, also Road Bridge,<br>at Newton Lower Falls, | 10 "     |
| Waste Wier at crossing of Worcester Turn-<br>pike,                | 16 "     |
| Gate House at Lake,                                               | 19 3-4 " |

We will now remark on the several modes of reaching these points. The old-fashioned mode of footing it, will readily suggest itself. Should any one be found hardy enough to adopt this mode, he will find houses where he may rest and refresh himself, at average distances of about five miles. The quickest, and in our view the most economical way of reaching the Gate House at the Lake, cheaper even than going on foot, is by railroad.

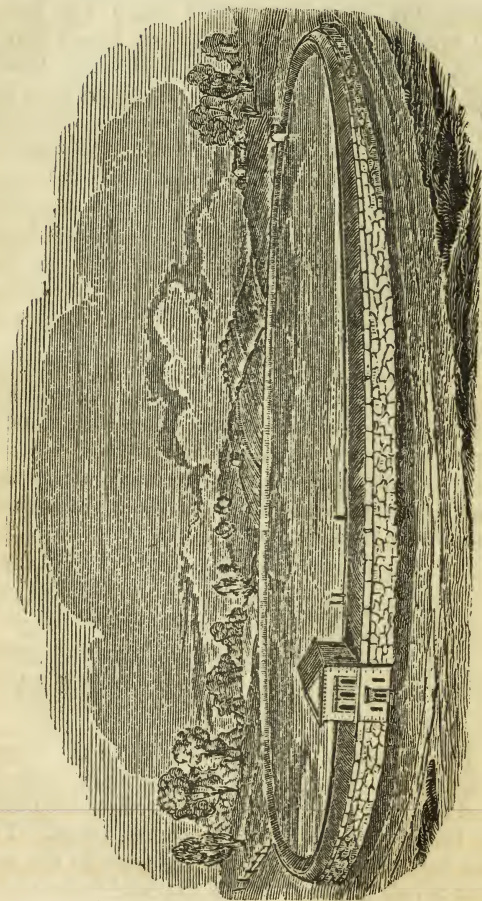
To do this, the visiter would leave the Boston and Worcester Railroad Depot, on Beach Street, two-thirds of a mile from the Old State House, proceed in one of the accommodation trains, which leave four or five times a day, to the Saxonville Branch, at Natick, take the Saxonville special train, get out at Loker's Crossing, which is an inconsiderable distance from the Gate House, at the Lake. The railroad fare from Boston to the Crossing is fifty-five cents.

The Saxonville special trains leave Boston at nine, A. M., and five and a quarter, P. M., and Saxonville at seven, A. M., and one, P. M.

To make the excursion by railroad would preclude the convenience of visiting the different points along the line of the aqueduct. The following table will show the distances and fares to those depots or the line of the Worcester railroad which are located in the direction of the aqueduct and not far from its line.

|              |   |   | Miles. | Fares. |
|--------------|---|---|--------|--------|
| Brighton,    | - | - | 5      | \$0.17 |
| Newton cor., | - | - | 7      | 20     |
| W. Newton,   | - | - | 9      | 25     |
| E. Needham,  | - | - | 13     | 35     |
| W. Needham,  | - | - | 14 1-2 | 35     |
| Natick,      | - | - | 17     | 45     |

Special trains for Brookline leave the Worcester depot in Boston, five to ten times each day, and return trains leave Brookline the same number of times. The fare is five to ten cents. From the depot in Brookline the distance to the reservoir is half a mile. Newton special trains also run



between Boston and Newton Lower Falls about five times a day, each way. The fare is twenty-five cents.

Buggies, wagons, chaises, and other carriages, can be hired for the purpose of visiting the water works throughout the line and the Lake, for two to five dollars a day. Omnibuses run to Brookline five to eight times a day from the office No. 2, Montgomery Place. Fare, eighteen and three fourths cents; eight tickets for one dollar. The road distance to the reservoir at Brookline from Boston over the Tremont road is five miles; over the Mill Dam four and a half miles.

Supposing ourselves now visiting the Reservoir and Gate House at that place in a private carriage, we will remark as we go out that these two huge iron pipes which extend from Brookline into the city are capable, according to a careful estimate, of delivering three million gallons of water a day. The fall of the water from the reservoir which we are about to visit, to Boston, is two feet to the mile. The level of the Brookline Reservoir is therefore eight feet higher than that of the Beacon Hill Reservoir in Boston. You will understand that as there are two of these huge pipes for the whole distance, if any obstruction or leakage should befall one, that one could be exhumed and repaired without disturbing the other; while, as we have already seen, if both should fail at once, an event the probability of which is very small and remote, we have in the two great reservoirs in Boston, a supply which will last nearly a week.

The most eligible carriage way to the Brookline reservoir, perhaps, is that over the Tremont road to Brookline. Three miles from Boston, we find an ancient public house, known for many years as the Punch Bowl Tavern. It used to be a famous and favorite stopping-place for travellers from the country, and was probably indebted for its popularity, to its rather exhilarating name, as before these temperance days a bowl of hot punch was a refreshment strongly coveted by the cold and weary traveller. Here the visitor will find a pleasant and jaunty village. The town of Brookline, situated in Norfolk County, is one of the most pleasant in the Commonwealth. The surface is undulating, and presents a charming variety of verdant slopes. Here are many elegant country-seats, among the proprietors of which the retired merchants of Boston will be found to have a fair representation. The land is productive, a circumstance which is doubtless to be ascribed in great part to assiduous, scientific, and skilful cultivation. The place was settled or rather *occupied* as early as one thousand six hundred and thirty-three, when the citizens of Boston used to prepare here their pastures for *swine*. The place was then called Muddy River. The town is now distinguished alike for its picturesque and beautiful scenery, and for the intelligence, urbanity, and high respectability of its inhabitants.

A little past the Punch Bowl, we take the Worcester Turnpike, which will lead us directly to the far-famed reservoir on Corey's Hill, so called. We present among our illustrations two

accurate and happy ones of this magnificent work. As you ascend the hill, by the Turnpike, in a southwesterly direction, you find the Gate House and Reservoir on the summit at your left. The walls, both of the House and the Reservoir itself, are of solid granite. Having entered the House, you find the gates raised and lowered by means of huge iron screws. Descend the stone steps, if you like, though you will find the atmosphere rather chilly, if the weather is cold outside, and you may see the vast pipes by which the water enters and leaves the house. You perceive that the business is performed much in the same manner as the water is admitted into or emptied from the lock of a canal. There is, here, however, no rude wood-work, as in the case of the canal. Every thing is of granite or iron, as if it were intended to last till the end of the world. Indeed, the solidity and thoroughness of construction, which is observable in every part of the work, even the most minute, can scarcely fail to strike even the most inattentive mind.

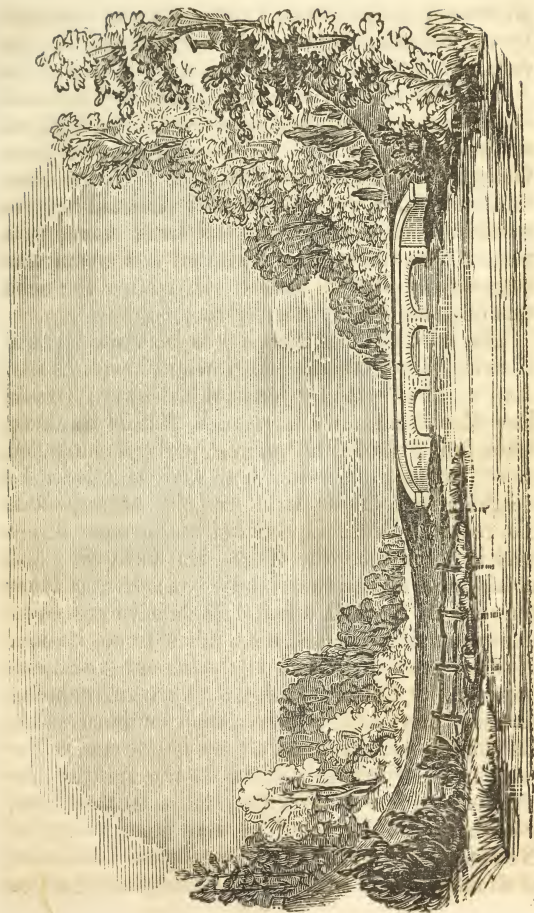
Looking over the reservoir itself, now, you behold an artificial lake. This reservoir covers thirty acres. It has an extreme depth of twenty, and an average depth of fifteen feet. Thirty square acres of water fifteen feet deep! — that is the capacity of the reservoir. Could Bonaparte's army, when thirsting amid the arid sands of Egypt, have had access to its waters, they could have produced no perceptible lowering of its surface, even had the source of supply been cut off from above. What a water-fund for the inhabitants of

Boston to draw upon, in case it should become necessary to close the brick conduit above for repairs!

The reservoir is of elliptic form. The stone embankments have of course received a slight inclination, in order to secure them against the effects of pressure, either lateral or perpendicular. A neat elevated walk, surrounding this artificial lake, presents itself for the accommodation of those who may have both strength and disposition to the circumambulation. The circuit is about a mile. The prospect in the summer season is one of the most agreeable.

By the gate-house is laid a brick drain, four feet by three inside, provided for the purpose of carrying off the waste water. It has its outlet in a grassy ravine upon grounds belonging to a Mr. Goddard.

Before leaving this remarkable and pleasant neighborhood of the reservoir, the visitor will find it well worth his while to take a look at the upper gate-house, where the water is admitted into the reservoir. It is small and neat, built of granite, in a manner answerable to all the other works upon the line. The conduit underneath is of brick, laid with hydraulic cement. It is six feet four inches in height, and five feet in width. By noticing these dimensions, you will readily understand the practicability of accomplishing the passage between this place and the lake by a subterranean method of transit. The thing can easily be done when the conduit is but partly filled, and indeed it has been done. Visiting this spot

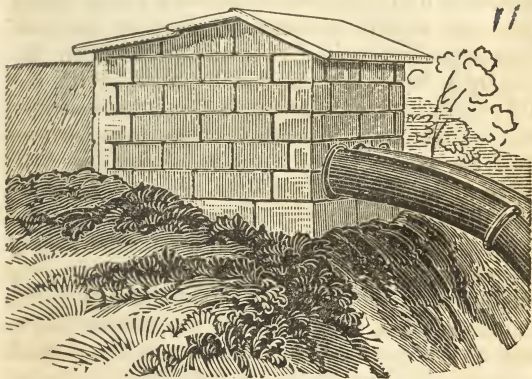


on Saturday, the 7th of October, we were struck by the beautiful echo which is produced by the emission of a sound up the culvert. "How do ye do?" was uttered, when in about two seconds the answer was returned, Yankee like, in the form of the same question. "What's the latest from Georgia?" "How's Ohio going?" were questions, which, when spoken and directed up the conduit, were returned in the same words with perfect exactness. The operation was a complete daguerreotyping of sound. Of course the echo was of great loudness and force.

The next point of interest to be visited is the Charles River Bridge at Newton Lower Falls. As we are now taking leave of the great Brookline Reservoir, we will remark that it contains, when full, 200,000,000 gallons, perhaps one gallon more, perhaps one less. Our statement is in the neighborhood of its true capacity at any rate. To reach Newton Lower Falls, the most direct way is to resume the Worcester Turnpike, and continue straight onward until you arrive at Newton Upper Falls, a tolerably extensive and brisk manufacturing village, nine miles from Boston. Newton is an extensive and pleasant town, embosomed by Charles River, that stream running along its northern, western, and southern sides. Its old Indian name, and a very pretty one, is Nonantum. By taking a road to the right of the Turnpike, some three miles this side the Falls, you can visit the beautiful and quiet village of Newton Centre, where the Theological Institution is situated. The Institution buildings stand on an

eminence about a fourth of a mile to the south-east of the little white Baptist meeting-house which you see at your left. The scenery about is both rural and sylvan, and the walks through the groves are very agreeable in summer.

Newton Centre is a small, but respectable place, having two churches, two stores, and a fair number of tasteful dwelling-houses. A beautiful pond, a *very* beautiful one, lies to the right of the



road, between this place and the Upper Falls, half a mile distant from Newton Centre. Besides the Theological Institution, there is at Newton Centre an Academical Institute for male youth, and another of high grade, and situated in a very pleasant and healthful spot, for young ladies.

Arrived at Newton Upper Falls, you take the road to the right, and proceeding in a north-west-erly course some two miles, you reach the Lower

Falls. Southward from the village, you find Charles River and the Bridge. The accompanying plate will furnish a good idea of the scene at this place. You will observe that the bridge is built on three arches. The line of the bridge is nearly east and west. On the eastern side, quite at the top of the hill, is a pipe chamber. Two iron pipes, some fourteen and ten inches in diameter, communicate with the culvert here, and by means of iron gates which are set across them, they can at any moment be filled or emptied. A communication is also instituted between the two by a broad cross-pipe and gates. With the aid of these pipes, the culvert can be instantly emptied whenever it becomes desirable to perform that act with a view to repairs. One or both these pipes can be filled or discharged at once, and the water can be transferred from one to the other. These pipes are sloped in a north-westerly direction, and discharge into the river a few steps above the bridge. The bridge itself, though a plain, unostentatious one, cannot fail to strike the careful observer as a most elegant structure. You must be aware now that the water is carried over these arches, or rather that it flows down in the culvert over them; for it will be remembered that we are all the way going up stream. As we stand above the bridge, beside the river, and look at the arches, we perceive an indescribable something, an air of elegance and perfection about their curves, as rare as it is pleasing. The scenery about at the bridge, is precisely such as is fitted to form a beautiful

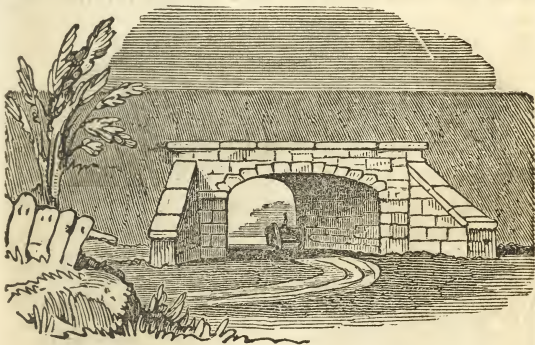


part of a New England landscape. Our picture of the bridge is conceived and executed with felicity; yet the scene is one which it is necessary to behold, in order to obtain a just appreciation of its beauties. The bridge is approached by a narrow road curving along the western or farther bank of the river, above the bridge. Standing on this bank above the bridge, with your face directed southward, at the extreme right, high on the hill, and partially concealed by trees, you see the pipe chamber. You will find it well worth your while to visit it, and you will find a winding path up the steep, loamy bank, which will assist your purpose. Arrived at the chamber, you will find it a small, snug, faultless edifice of granite, with nothing remarkable about it. If you find it locked, you may content yourself with the information which we hereby give you, that within is a gate or lock for staying the water, or letting it into the culvert below, as may be required. An object which we had in attempting to persuade you to make the ascent to this spot, was to afford you a chance to appreciate the bird's-eye view from the top of the pipe chamber, as it is delineated in the accompanying picture.

After satisfying yourself with this view you can return by the narrow road to the village. Passing through the village, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, you find the Road Bridge. It is built on a single arch, and is said to exhibit the most beautiful specimen of masonry in its proportion and finish, which is to be found on the entire line. It is a dry bridge; and

the common road passes beneath it, as you may infer from seeing yonder honest countryman riding through its broad arch, seated in his cart, as he appears in the picture.

The village of Newton Lower Falls commends itself to most strangers as one of the most pleasant character. There is a similarity, a homogeneousness, about both the architecture of the houses and the character of the inhabitants. The peo-

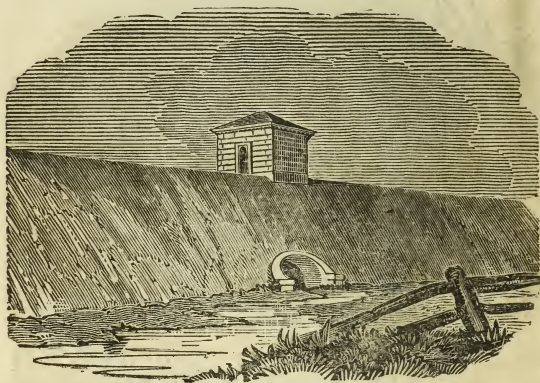


ple commonly "mind the samething ;" that is, hold the same opinion, whether the subject be religion, politics, or freemasonry. There is but one religious society or Church in the place, and that is Episcopal. The Rev. Dr. Alfred L. Baury has been the rector for many years. This place has extensive manufactures of paper and other articles.

About four miles beyond the Lower Falls is the Waste Wier, where the aqueduct passes over a

stream. It is only six or eight rods to the left of the Worcester Turnpike. A good view of this simple but considerable work is presented in the cut.

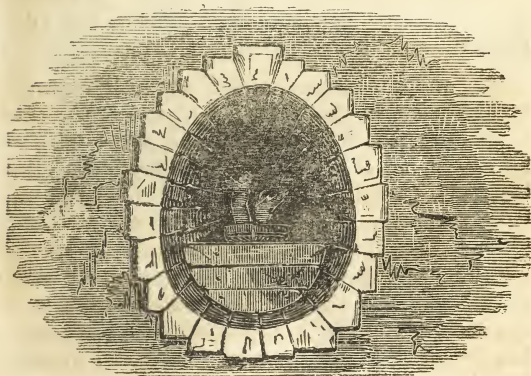
Three miles and a half farther westward is the Lake itself. The gate-house, which is a considerable granite edifice, is constructed with all that elegance and durability which we have remarked in all the work upon the line. For a faithful rep-



resentation of the exterior, as it is approached by the road which slopes north-westward to the Lake, we refer to the picture. The method of drawing the water from the pond, and of introducing it into the culvert, through the gate-house, also of regulating the supply as may be desired, will be best understood from inspection. The method is the usual one, and the gates are moved by means of screws, as in the gate-house at Brookline. In the

section of the culvert in the gate-house, of which we present a pictorial view, two persons are seen in a boat, ready to make the romantic voyage down the conduit. The comparative size of these figures will afford some illustration of the vast diameter of the culvert.

Lake Cochituate covers an area of 659 acres, and drains a surface of 11,400 acres. In some parts it is 70 to 80 feet in depth.



The following is the analysis of its waters, given by Mr. Silliman :

|                       |   |   |   |       |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| Chloride of sodium,   | - | - | - | .0323 |
| Chloride of potassium | - | - | - | .0380 |
| Chloride of calcium   | - | - | - | .0308 |
| Chloride of magnesium | - | - | - | .0764 |
| Sulphate of magnesia  | - | - | - | .1020 |

---

Amount carried forward, - - .2795

|                                                                          |   |   |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|--------|
| Amount brought forward,                                                  | - | - | .2795  |
| Alumina                                                                  | - | - | .0800  |
| Carbonate of lime                                                        | - | - | .2380  |
| Carbonate of magnesia                                                    | - | - | .0630  |
| Silica                                                                   | - | - | .0300  |
| Carbonate of soda, equivalent to crenate<br>and nitrate of do., and loss | - | . | .5295  |
|                                                                          |   |   | <hr/>  |
|                                                                          |   |   | 1.2200 |
| Carbonic acid in one gallon, in cubic inches                             |   |   | 10.719 |

The water is transparent, of remarkable purity, and pleasant to the taste. For the last two or three seasons it has been supplied gratuitously to all callers, on the Common, Independence Day. The primary object of offering this innocent and delightful refreshment to citizens and strangers at that time and place, doubtless was to prevent a portion of them from yielding to the temptation to take something more "hot in the mouth;" but the measure, while it may have had this effect, has doubtless at the same time prompted the wish to bring this pure and wholesome beverage, in all its abundance, to our city, with the least possible delay.

Lake Cochituate lies in the towns of Framingham, Natick, and Wayland. The gate-house is in Wayland, hard by the Natick line.

The original estimate of the expense of this gigantic enterprise of turning the Lake into a city twenty miles distant, has been considerably exceeded. By calculations made some two years since, this expense was to be one million and six hundred thousand dollars. The following Month-



ly Report of the Water Commissioners, covering the operations and expenditures to the 1st of October, 1848, will afford some means of judging of the ultimate total cost of the work.

*Water Commissioners' Monthly Report.* The following is an abstract from the Report of the Water Commissioners submitted to the Board on Monday, October 9th: — "The Chief Engineer of the City Division reports that the whole amount of main pipes laid up to October 1st, 1848, both in and out of town, is fifty-six miles and four thousand seven hundred and six feet; and a length of three or four miles, consisting chiefly of six and four inch pipe, remains to be laid.

The number of houses supplied during the week ending September 30th, is as follows: —

|                                            |      |
|--------------------------------------------|------|
| Put in all the way from the main - - - -   | 437  |
| Extended from sidewalks - - - - -          | 193  |
| Total during the week - - - - -            | 630  |
| Total amount supplied up to October 1st: — |      |
| From the main - - - - -                    | 2875 |
| Extended from sidewalk - - - - -           | 691  |

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3566

Five parties are at work laying the main pipes, and nine parties on the service pipes. The amount of Commissioners' drafts on the City Treasurer, issued during September last

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| is - - - - -                 | \$ 150,496 63 |
| Amount of previous drafts is | 2,859,624 18  |

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Total amount drawn to date \$ 3,010,120 81

Signed by the Commissioners.

It will be seen that the drafts for the work have already exceeded in amount the sum of three millions of dollars, and farther outlays will be requisite to the completion. The burden, whatever its precise weight may prove to be, will be borne cheerfully by the citizens of Boston, however, in consideration of the valuable benefit received. Those who have for years "supped full of horrors" connected with drinking daily, and tri-daily, a cold decoction of eels, toads, and tad-poles, can appreciate in its full extent, the preciousness of the blessing which is contemplated as about to be enjoyed in the free quaffing of the pellucid, clear, and sweet waters of Lake Cochituate.

In returning to the city, the visitor will find the course through Angier's Corner, and Brighton, over the Mill Dam, the more direct, and also a very pleasant, though not a level one. Many elegant country seats, and beautiful landscapes and pleasant villages are passed, or can be seen from the road. The road distance from the Lake to Boston is about eighteen miles. In the neighborhood of the lake, will be noticed a village called Cochituate Village, which contains two stores and the usual proportion of decent houses.

It is proposed to furnish the Lake water to the inhabitants of the city, by means of the distributing pipes leading from the mains, as has already been represented. A scale of prices has been under consideration by the authorities. The plan

is to charge a family who live in a house of the lowest cost, five dollars a year for the portion of water which they will find reasonable occasion to use, and to increase this charge, by regular additions, until it amounts to fifty dollars, which sum pays for the water supplied to a first class or most valuable house. It has been recommended that a departure from this plan should be made in the case of such families as cannot afford the outlay of five dollars per annum for this benefit, but who would be glad to receive it, and would contrive to pay some three, two, or at least one dollar.

On Thursday, the 12th of October, 1848, the water was let into the brick aqueduct at the Lake, and was suffered to flow down to the Brookline reservoir. The water was admitted about 11 o'clock, A. M. The current arrived at the gate house at the entrance of the Brookline reservoir, at a quarter past nine in the evening. The first current consequently flowed through the aqueduct, a distance of nearly fifteen miles, in about ten hours and a half. The gate-house on the side towards the reservoir being closed, the water, on the morning of the 13th, had risen at that place to a depth of four feet seven inches, and was flowing at the same time seven inches in depth, over the over-fall at the waste-weir in the westerly part of Brookline. This over-fall being three feet ten inches from the bottom of the aqueduct, the depth of water was at this place four feet five inches. The depth at the head of the aqueduct was at the same time three feet nine and a half inches.

These facts may remove the apprehensions of those persons who were of opinion that the water would not run through the aqueduct. The present level of the water in the aqueduct at Brookline, and the level to which the reservoir if opened to the water would be filled by the present rate of discharge from the lake, is about 120 feet above the marsh level.

Before the opening of the water works, it is intended to draw off the water from the aqueduct, for the purpose of a careful examination of the interior after a thorough cleansing. It will be again admitted before the date fixed for the introduction of water into the city, and by time of the completion of the Brookline reservoir.

On Saturday, the 14th, the water of the aqueduct was admitted to one of the main pipes, leading from the reservoir in Brookline to the city. It was the thirty inch pipe which leads directly to the reservoir on Beacon hill. The pipe was closed by a stop-cock, near the fountain basin on the Common, at a distance from the Brookline reservoir of about twenty-three thousand feet. The capacity of this section of pipe is by computation about one hundred and thirteen thousand cubic feet, or eight hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The water was let into it, through the small conduit which leads along the north bank of the reservoir to the gate-house, at eleven o'clock, by a current, computed from the height on the overfall, of seventeen cubic feet a second. This current was after a short time reduced, so that the pipe might fill more gradually. The air

cocks, as well as discharge places for water along the line, were opened, until the current reached the several points, and were then closed.

No leakage of the pipe was discovered at any place, and it was filled to the summit level of the gate chamber in Brookline at ten minutes past two o'clock. There was a rapid discharge, for a short time, through the waste pipe of twelve inches diameter, at the marsh level in Brookline, and at the other waste pipes; notwithstanding which the entire pipe was filled, as above stated, in three hours and ten minutes. There was therefore an average flow of ten cubic feet a second, exclusive of the water which was let off at the waste pipes.

The water stood upon the pipe during the afternoon, filled to the summit level, without any apparent subsidence or indication of leakage. There was therefore a pressure of far the greater part of the four miles length of pipe of more than a hundred feet head of water. On that part of the line of pipe passing through Tremont street, which lies between Northampton street and the railroad, the head of water upon the pipe is not less than one hundred and thirty feet. Although the pipes before they were laid were subjected to a trial pressure much heavier than this, it was possible that in so large a number some one might, in the process of subsequent transportation and laying, have received an injury which would endanger its leaking or bursting. Fortunately thus far no such accident has been discovered.

The height of water in the aqueduct at Brook-

line on Saturday morning was five feet seven inches, and it was running over at the waste weirs along the line, although it had been shut off at the lake on the preceding night. The water in the aqueduct was pure and transparent, and after a thorough rinsing of the pipes, it was decided, that no delay would be necessary to fit it for use.

The city authorities appointed Wednesday, the 25th day of October, 1848, as the time for celebrating the great event of the formal introduction of the waters of the Lake into the city.

They invited the different societies, the citizens generally, and persons abroad, to participate in the ceremonies of the great water festival. It was anticipated that the occasion would be one of high interest, and if all the military or civic associations and individuals who had accepted invitations should attend, it was estimated that the procession would number forty thousand, being the greatest ever seen in the city.

We append the names of the Commissioners, Committee, and other superintendents or officers of the

## BOSTON WATER WORKS.

Nathan Hale, James F. Baldwin, Thomas B. Curtis, *Commissioners*. Salary \$3,500 each.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., Mayor, William Pope, and ——— ———, of the Board of Aldermen; William W. Greenough, and Samuel W. Hall, of the Council; Samuel Wales, Jr., Wm. D. Coolidge, and Joseph Smith, Water Committee.

John B. Jervis, of New York, *Consulting Engineer*. Salary \$3,000.

Samuel Holbrook, *Clerk*. Salary \$1,000.

E. Sylvester Chesbrough, *Chief Engineer of the Western Division*. Salary \$3,000.

William S. Whitwell, *Chief Engineer of the Eastern Division*. Salary \$3,000.

The office is at No. 119 Washington street.

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(LATE B. W. THAYER & CO.)

NO. 133 WASHINGTON STREET,

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Having Agents in different parts of Europe, they are constantly receiving, by *every packet*, new and novel articles in their line, as soon as manufactured ; and by close attention to the wants of their customers, they hope for a continuance of the same liberal patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed.

N. B.—Dealers supplied at the lowest prices with all articles in our line.

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**SUSPENDER SHOULDER BRACE,**  
COMBINING SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER BRACES,

INVENTED BY

**A. F. BARTLETT, BOSTON.**

The object of this Brace is to remedy habitual stooping, round and crooked shoulders, weak back and chest, for which it cannot be too highly recommended. Its tendency is to expand the chest, and preserve an erect and graceful position, indispensable to health and beauty. It is adapted to benefit men, women, and children, of all ages, occupations, and conditions.

The great utility of this Brace, will, on trial, become apparent to all; and its simplicity and adaptation to the object designed, are its best recommendations. It is light, yet strong, and perfectly elastic — combining all the excellencies of the Common Shoulder Braces in use, with none of their objections — and has the following additional advantages, viz.:

1. The pressure (which can be made more or less, at will) comes directly on the *point* or ball of the shoulder, which makes the Brace more effective; and thus it does not impede the circulation, nor cause uneasiness under the arm, allowing full motion to the arms and shoulders by its elasticity.

2. Its great elasticity supports the pants with perfect ease and freedom, and this connection with the pants dispenses with the common suspender, and contributes to the power of the Brace in expanding the chest, giving to the lungs a healthy and expansive action, and thus preventing and relieving pulmonary affections, palpitation of the heart, weakness in the chest and back, dyspepsia, asthma, &c.

3. The Brace is so constructed as to render unnecessary a belt, which has been the cause of great uneasiness to the ribs and epigastic region of the wearer, and can be worn with ease and comfort.

4. The Patent Elastic Webbing used is a new and beautiful style, free from odor, containing the Vulcanized or Insoluble Rubber; and is warranted by the inventor not to lose its strength or elasticity, nor to be affected by heat or perspiration.

5. This Brace can be afforded at the low price of \$1.50 to \$2.

N.B. Measure to be taken from centre of the back, between the shoulders, round the arm, back to the same point.

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No. 221 Washington Street — Up Stairs.

(Near Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.)

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CELEBRATED SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, AND  
INHALING TUBES,

Manufactured and for sale by

**A. F. BARTLETT, AGENT.**

# NEW INVENTION.

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WARRANTED, from the simplicity of their Mechanical principles, the ease and precision with which they can be opened or closed, and the absence of all additional fastenings, not to get out of order. An examination of them will at once show their useful and superior qualities, and is earnestly invited.

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" " " Brushes and Sweeteners.  
Hog and Sable Hair Brushes for Oils.  
Mordan's, Ackerman's, Rhoades's, Faber's, Guyot's, Monroe's, Cohen's, &c., Drawing Pencils.  
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" Copies, French and English Studies.  
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The Stock of this Establishment embraces a very great variety both of useful and ornamental articles, viz. :

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| Canton do.                                                                        | Do. Spoons.                                    |
| Plain White French Porcelain.                                                     | Tea Strainers, Gravy or Gruel Strainers.       |
| Gold Band do.                                                                     | Coffee Biggins, Covered Molasses               |
| Rich Fancy do.                                                                    | Pitchers.                                      |
| Iron Stone China, warranted the Strongest Ware in use.                            | Stone Match Boxes.                             |
| White Granite Ware.                                                               | Tin Foot Tubs, Japanned or Painted.            |
| Light Blue Printed Ware.                                                          | Slop Jars, do. do.                             |
| Dark-Flown Blue Ware.                                                             | Water Pails, do. do.                           |
| Wedgwood Ware.                                                                    | Bread Knives, Lamp Wicks, Wax Candles.         |
| Kitchen Crockery Ware, Blue Edged and Cream Colored.                              | Paper Weights.                                 |
| Brown Earthen Ware.                                                               | Gilt Hand Lamps, for Parlors or Cabins.        |
| Yellow Fire Proof Ware.                                                           | Solar do., Reading do., Entry do., Lens do.    |
| Common Stone Butter Pots, &c.                                                     | Britannia do., Nurse Lamps.                    |
| An Extensive Assortment of English and American Glass Ware, both Rich and Common. | Bracket do.                                    |
| Water Filters.                                                                    | Lamp Scissors, Girandoles, Paper Shades.       |
| Table Mats.                                                                       | Dust Pans, Dust Brushes, Feather Dusters.      |
| Tea Trays.                                                                        | Hearth Brushes, Block Tin Ware, Spit-toons.    |
| Knives and Forks, Ivory Handled and Common.                                       | Door Plates, Chandeliers.                      |
| Knives without Forks.                                                             | Game Carvers and Forks, Steels.                |
| Bread Trays, Cheese Trays, Knife Trays.                                           | Iron Table Spoons, Planished Tin Soup Tureens. |
| Castors, Napkin Rings.                                                            | Nutmeg Graters, Etnas, for Shaving.            |
| Mustard Spoons, Salt Spoons.                                                      | Dish Covers, Plate do.                         |
| Table Bells, Crumb Brushes.                                                       | Egg Coddlers, Cigar Trays.                     |
| Nut Picks, Nut Crackers.                                                          | Pickwicks, Light Screens.                      |
| Butter Knives, Plated Forks and Spoons.                                           | Toast Racks, Wire Dish Covers, etc., etc.      |
| Britannia Tea Pots, do. Coffee Pots.                                              |                                                |

Such of these Goods as are manufactured in Foreign Countries, are imported from the best houses ; and, when sold, are warranted to give entire satisfaction to Purchasers. Anything which does not suit when delivered, may be exchanged or returned.

The attention of customers is particularly called to the article of IRON STONE CHINA, which will be found Cheaper in the end than any other ware used, as it has a vitrified body of great strength.

 WARE LOANED FOR PARTIES.

# T. GILBERT & CO.

400 WASHINGTON STREET,

*In the new Granite-Front Building, opposite the  
Boylston Market.*

THE senior partner in this Manufactory, and for many years the only one of the same name in this business, and who is still the active Agent in conducting it, was originally of the firm of CURRIER & GILBERT; after which, for a time it was T. GILBERT alone, and subsequently T. GILBERT & Co., for about twenty years past, located at 402 and 406 Washington Street, (William H. Jameson being the present partner.) Having manufactured between four and five thousand Piano Fortes, and sold them in all parts of this country, we refer to those for the character of our work, at the same time assuring the Public that we are keeping up with the times in the improvements of the age; we have the exclusive right for manufacturing Coleman's Patent Æolian Attachment, in this Commonwealth. This truly valuable improvement and addition to the Piano Forte, of which we have manufactured upwards of five hundred, is still gaining in favor, and meets with almost universal approbation, and is destined to come into general use. We warrant the Æolian Pianos the same as those without the Attachment, agreeing to refund the purchase-money if the instrument shall fail to give entire satisfaction; we have frequently heard persons say they would not part with the Attachment for five times its cost, if they could not get another.

Orders from all parts of the country attended to with promptness, and executed with the same care, and at the same prices, as if the purchaser were present.

In relation to PREMIUM PIANOS, we would simply say that we have not, for *many years* past, sent a Piano Forte of any kind for exhibition where premiums are awarded. We think ours will recommend themselves without the aid of such assistance, and therefore have only exhibited them at the place of sale.

T. GILBERT & CO.

FIRM } T. GILBERT,  
      } W. H. JAMESON.

# WILLIAM BOGLE,

**Premium Wig Maker and Perfumer,**

**NO. 277 WASHINGTON STREET,**

HAS always on hand, and is constantly manufacturing for sale, a varied and beautiful assortment of

## **LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIR WORK,**

VIZ.: VENTILATING AND GOSSAMER WIGS, HALF DO. TOP PIECES, FRIZETTES, BANDS, &c., of the very highest finish and lowest prices.

W. B. would also call attention to his well selected stock of

## **CHOICE PERFUMERY,**

and every article connected with the toilet of either Lady or Gentleman, and amongst others may particularize the following:

BANDOLINE FIXATEUR,  
LILY WHITE,  
MEEN FUN,  
HAIR DYE,  
EAU DE COLOGNE,  
SOAPS,

TOOTH POWDERS,  
ROUGE,  
HAIR OILS,  
LAVENDER,  
CUTLERY,

Also, a superb selection of RAZORS, RAZOR-STROPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, AND PORTABLE TRAVELLING DRESSING CASES, of all descriptions, from the best manufactories in the world, *warranted*.

And although last, the most essential, BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, or HAIR RESTORATIVE, acknowledged to be the best article known for the hair.

---

[*From the Boston Post.*]

BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID is now considered by those who use it, the best article for the hair ever invented, and is indispensable at the ladies' toilet. It entirely clears the skin of scurf and dandruff, and by its tonic and stimulating qualities, causes a healthy action in the blood vessels, nerves, &c., which feed the hair, thereby preventing baldness and dry hair. For sale by W. Bogle, 277 Washington street.

# SUPERIOR MATTRESSES AND BEDS,

MADE BY

**THE BLIND**

AT THE PERKINS INSTITUTION,  
AND MASS. ASYLUM.

---

They keep constantly for sale, at their Sale Rooms,

20 & 22 BROMFIELD STREET,

Mattresses of the best Curled Hair, Wool, Cotton Moss, Curled Husks, and Palm-leaf. Also, Comforters, Bed Ticks, Sheets, and Pillow Cases Cushions of various qualities. Very Superior Hair Mattresses, Palm-leaf Palliases, and Improved Elastic Mattresses, will be made to order warranted to fit, and to be in every respect as represented.

They will furnish Ships' Cabins with Bedding at the very shortest notice.

They cleanse new feathers, by a process which renders them perfectly free from impurities ; and renovate and refit old Beds and Mattresses in the best manner, at very short notice.

They also manufacture Entry Mats, of all sizes and dimensions.

They can furnish dealers with the Open-Work Fibre-Mat, at the Lowest Prices.

Horse Hair Friction Gloves and Belts.

Goods will be carefully packed, and forwarded to any part of the country, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of charge.

All orders will be faithfully and promptly executed.

J. W. PATTEE, Agent.



# POND & BARNES,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## CLOCKS,

At 71 & 73 Hanover street, Boston,

WOULD invite the attention of city and country Merchants, Housekeepers, and all others purchasing Clocks and Time-pieces, to their large stock and great variety of styles, adapted to city and country Trade and the various foreign markets, which they keep at all times in store, and sell at a small advance from cost of manufacturing, or as low as can be bought of any manufacturers in this country, in lots to suit purchasers ; among which may be found the following :

|                                     |                            |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 8 Day Gallery Time-pieces, 4 sizes, | 1 Day Extra O O G Clocks.  |
| “ Office “                          | “ “ O G “                  |
| “ Round Top Gothic Cl'ks,           | 8 Day Extra Column Clocks. |
| “ Sharp “ “ “                       | “ “ O O G “                |
| “ Four Pillar “ “                   | “ “ O G “                  |
| “ Two Story “ “                     | “ Alarm “ “                |
| 1 Day Sharp Top “ “                 | “ “ Gothic “               |
| “ Four Pillar “ “                   | 1 Day “ “ “                |
| “ Extra Column Clocks,              | “ “ O O G “                |
|                                     | “ “ O G “                  |

And all kinds of common Brass and Wood Clocks, at very low prices.

N. B.—Clocks of all kinds repaired at short notice.

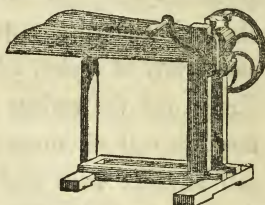
# FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES.

## PARKER & WHITE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines, viz.:

Hay, Straw, and Corn-Stalk Cutters,

28  
sizes  
and  
patterns.



Prices,  
\$3  
to  
\$30.

|                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Winnowing Mills.       | Corn Shellers.        |
| Thermometer Churns.    | Improved Ploughs.     |
| Cylinder do.           | Seed Sowers.          |
| Wheelbarrows.          | Cast Steel Axes.      |
| Iron Bars and Picks.   | do. do. Shovels.      |
| Field and Garden Hoes. | Hay and Manure Forks. |
| Weeding Forks, &c.     | Ox Yokes, &c. &c.     |

And a complete assortment of genuine

## GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS;

All for Sale at the lowest prices, at Wholesale or Retail, at their

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,  
NO. 10 GERRISH BLOCK,  
BLACKSTONE STREET,  
**BOSTON.**

THE ROTUNDA COMPLETED

AT

# OAK HALL.

NEW FALL GOODS RECEIVED.



This popular and unrivalled Low-Price Clothing Depot has now stood the test for *ten years*, and public opinion has resolved that the course adopted by the Proprietor, to supply the multitude with Good Apparel at a very small advance upon the materials and labor, is the surest plan to secure the general patronage; and he is satisfied that his first and original motto, of **LARGE SALES** and **SMALL PROFITS**, is the only true and sure course to pursue; therefore he is now prepared with his enormous stock of

## **READY MADE GARMENTS,**

of every *fabric, style, and finish*, to supply the **FARMER**, the **LABORING MAN**, the **GENTLEMAN OF FASHION**, or the **MECHANIC**.

He also would invite the **LADIES**, who wish to fit out their *little children* with *clothing* with little *trouble* and *expense*, to a visit to **OAK HALL ROTUNDA**; adapted especially for the sale of every variety of

## **BOYS' AND LITTLE CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,**

This Magnificent Establishment has been visited by upwards of 5,000,000 strangers from all parts of Europe and the United States; and the extent of this popular place can be only known by a visit to

**OAK HALL ROTUNDA,**

**32, 34, 36, & 38 ANN STREET, BOSTON,**

**GEORGE W. SIMMONS, PROPRIETOR.**

# DAVID F. BRADLEE & SON,

AMERICAN AGENTS FOR

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE;

Also, Proprietors of the Original and Genuine

D R. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, & WILD CHERRY BITTERS,

Offer for Sale, at the lowest Cash Prices, all the Popular Medicines in general use in New England, Pure and Genuine, among which are the following:

Bull's Sarsaparilla.  
Bristol's Sarsaparilla.  
Brown's Sarsaparilla.  
Reed & Cutler's Balsam.  
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,  
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry.  
Carter's Pulmonary Balsam.  
Moffat's Bitters,  
Wood's Bitters.  
Richardson's Bitters,  
Sherman's Lozenges.

McAllister's Ointment.  
Dalley's Pain Extractor.  
Davis' Pain Killer.  
Brandreth's Pills.  
Wright's Indian Vegetable  
Pills.  
Smith's Sugar Coated Pills.  
Clickener's Sugar Coated Pills.  
Phelps' Tomato Pills.  
Dean's Rheumatic Pills.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
FANCY SOAPS, SHAVING CREAMS, PERFUM-  
ERY, HAIR OILS, POMADES,

Ox and Beef Marrow, Hair Dyes, &c. Cologne  
Waters, of the Best Description, German  
and American.

Also, New England Agency for the Sale of Phalon's Hair Invigorator, the best preparation for the Hair ever used. Winer's Canadian Vermifuge for Worms, and other valuable Medicines.

Country Druggists, Dealers in Popular Medicines, Express Men, Masters of Vessels, Seamen, and others, should, by all means, call at this Depot, and examine the stock of Popular Medicines and Fancy Goods; as our facilities for purchasing enable us to sell on better terms than any House in Boston. Small quantities, and parts of dozens (no matter how small), sold to the Trade, at the lowest wholesale prices.

Don't forget the number, 130 Washington Street, Boston.

# WHIPPLE'S

STEAM DAGUERRETYPE ESTABLISHMENT,

96 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



Persons intending to procure Daguerreotypes are invited to call on me, at my Rooms, No. 96 Washington Street, Boston, where I am prepared to execute Daguerreotypes in the most perfect manner, having every facility for making the best Likenesses that can be produced by the Art. The Plates are polished by Steam Power, having a Miniature Engine expressly for that purpose. The pure light of the heavens is admitted from above, through a window fifteen feet square; therefore enabling me to make most excellent family groups, with ten, twenty, or even thirty figures upon one plate, and also perfect Likenesses of the youngest children, in pleasant weather. Persons sitting to me for their Daguerreotypes are not obliged to purchase them unless perfectly satisfactory. All are invited to call and examine a large collection of Daguerreotypes; containing heads of many of our most distinguished citizens.

JOHN A. WHIPPLE.

---

M. W. FISH,

BONNET ROOMS, 48½ HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

Manufacturer and Dealer in Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets.

English, French, and American Straws.

Plain and Fancy Ribbons.

French and American Flowers.

The Assortment and Quality of Goods cannot be surpassed at any other Millinery Establishment in the City.

Black Bonnets on hand, and made to order.

Neapolitans and *Straws repaired*, equal to New.

**48½ HANOVER STREET,**

Over the Stores of Chamberlain and U. W. Noyes.



THIS STORE WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1800,

by Mr. Samuel Bradlee. Within the past four years, the Stock has been renewed and largely increased by the present Proprietor.

The Assortment of FINE CUTLERY, including RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET KNIVES, and KNIVES AND FORKS, is very extensive; being imported from the best makers, and of the best quality that can be procured, and at every grade of price.

M. L. B. is Sole Agent in New England for Leonard & Windt's PATENT TAILORS' SHEARS and BARBERS' SCISSORS, which are warranted equal to any made.

*The Assortment of every kind of Fishing Implements is unequalled.*

THE EMBELLISHMENTS  
OF THIS WORK WERE EXECUTED BY



D. C. H. is prepared to execute  
**DESIGNING AND ENGRAVING ON WOOD**

In the Finest Style and on the Most Reasonable Terms.

# **WATERMAN'S**

## **KITCHEN FURNISHING WAREROOMS,**

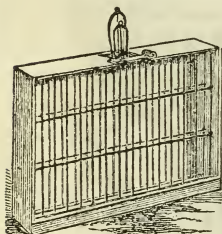
(ESTABLISHED 1825,)

83 & 85 CORNHILL, 6 & 8 BRATTLE, AND 73 COURT STREETS,  
(ONE STORE FRONTING ON THREE STREETS,)

# **BOSTON,**

The place for all on the eve of Housekeeping, and those already established, to procure everything appertaining to the **KITCHEN DEPARTMENT**, of the best quality and at the **Lowest Prices**.

### **WATERMAN'S PATENT BROILER,**



Invented for the special benefit of those who cook by Range. It combines economy with convenience, and gives entire satisfaction; saving all the fat and juices of the meat, and preventing the unpleasant odor always attending the process of broiling by the old method.

N. B. Turn the steak frequently while broiling, and it will be the sooner and the better cooked.

### **WATERMAN'S PATENT REFRIGERATOR.**

In introducing this article to the public, the utmost confidence is felt, that all the serious objections to the old ones are overcome, as far as they can be without violating the laws that govern heat and cold. The principal improvements are the Ventilator, Double Cover, Valve, and substituting confined air as the non-conducting agent. There are several minor improvements, which, when seen, will be readily appreciated. They are made in the most thorough manner, and lined with zinc of sufficient thickness to insure their durability.

☞ This Stock consists of a complete Assortment of **CUSTOM-MADE TIN WARE**, of every description, of his own manufacture; Japanned and Planished Ware, in all its variety, Britannia Ware, Wooden Ware, Brushes for house use, Table Cutlery, Enamelled and Tinned Iron Hollow Ware, Ham, Fish, and Preserve Kettles, Sauce and Stew Pans, &c.; Stone Ware for Butter, Cake, Preserves. Pickles, &c.; Mats of all kinds, Shaker and Common Brooms, Steel and Common Fire Irons, Coal Hods, Blower Stands, &c.; Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Wire Covers, Hat and Umbrella Stands, Coffee Roasters and Filters, &c.; with a great variety of other useful Household Articles, which the public are respectfully invited to examine.

THE  
**VERY ARTICLE NOW WANTED.**

---

In connection with the introduction of Pure Water into the City, there is nothing that will add more to the amusement and comfort of each family than a piece of the **VULCANIZED RUBBER HOSE**. With it you can water your Sidewalks, Gardens, Windows, and in many cases of fire, its use might prevent serious damage from the devouring element, as well as to throw water at a considerable distance in your garden or yard, as a pleasant pastime.

The *Hose*, of various sizes, together with the necessary Metal Couplings, as well as a great assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, *Water Proof Garments, Horse Covers, Bathing Mats, Bed Protectors and Crib Cloths, Felt Water Proof Boots, Superior Spring-tempered Over-Shoes*,—very strong and durable, and the best article in the market,—&c., &c., will be found at the

RUBBER WARE ROOM,  
NO. 94 WASHINGTON STREET,  
J. HASKINS.

# NEW STOVE.

---

## Boston Parlor Air-Tight Stove.



This STOVE, from its simple construction, its large radiating surface, its neat and handsome external appearance, and the mild and pleasant heat that it gives, entitles it to the attention of all purchasers of Parlor and Sitting Room Stoves. Its construction is on the most scientific principles, and will stand the action of the fire longer than any other Stove. The cold air is admitted at the bottom, and circulates around the fire-pot, where it becomes heated, and is then emitted through the top into the room, thereby continually changing the air, and causing it to be equally heated throughout the room. The fire-pot is lined with soap stone, which makes the heat both agreeable and healthy, and the circulation of air around it ensures its durability. This Stove has no unnecessary machinery about it, but has sufficient draught to insure its operation where the draught of the chimney is poor, which is a very common thing. A good fire can be kept for weeks, with the least trouble, and less coal than with any other Stove now in the market; and we invite the attention of the public to it. Also to the improved FLORA GRATE, the only Open Stove that received a Diploma at the last Mechanics' Fair.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at NO. 4 DERBY RANGE; where may be found a general assortment of New and Desirable Stoves of all kinds. Also Hot-Air Furnaces, Cooking Ranges, Sheet Iron, Tin and Hollow Ware.

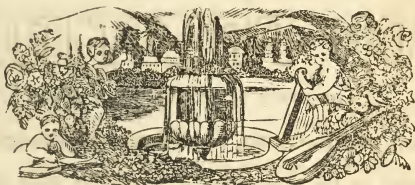
**DODD & WILSON,**  
**NO. 4 DERBY RANGE.**

HEAD OF SUDBURY STREET.

# REVERE PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 90 BLACKSTONE ST., BOSTON.

Substantial and Fancy Plumbing, of every variety, Long Pond Water Fixings,



Water Closets, Wash Bowls, Warm, Cold and Shower Baths, Fountains, &c., fitted up on reasonable terms.

W. PEARCE.

N. B.—The subscriber, having had twenty-six years practical experience in the above business, is a sufficient guarantee to parties entrusting him with their orders, of their being executed in the most thorough and approved manner; in addition to which, satisfactory reference can be obtained at the REVERE HOUSE, Bowdoin Square, Boston.

ALEX. EWINS.

GEO. C. RAND.

**GEORGE C. RAND & CO.**

**NO. 3, CORNHILL, BOSTON.**

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**BOOK, CARD, AND FANCY**

**JOB PRINTING,**

**OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY,**

**ON HAND, CARD, AND POWER PRESSES,**

Executed in the most approved manner, at Short Notice.

AND ON AS REASONABLE TERMS AS AT ANY OTHER  
PLACE, FOR CASH, OR APPROVED CREDIT.

Railroad Tickets,

Hand Bills of every kind,

Bank Notices,

Auction Bills of Sale,

Bills of Lading,

Business, Marriage, and Ad-

Circulars,

dress Cards, of every

Bill Heads,

Style and Quality.

Shop Bills,

**MR. LEONARD JACKSON,**

**OF THE LATE FIRM OF**

**DOW & JACKSON,**

Would inform his friends that he is at present located at  
the above place, where he will be happy to see all his  
old patrons.

LINE ENGRAVED LIKENESS  
OF  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

---

CERTIFICATE.

Having examined a Portrait of the late JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, painted by G. P. A. HEALY, and engraved by JOSEPH ANDREWS, exhibited to us by the Publisher, G. K. SNOW, we take pleasure in testifying to its extraordinary fidelity as a Likeness, and its merit as a work of Art.

Washington, July 10, 1848.

Robt C. Winthrop

G. K. Dallas.

George S. Marsh

Wm P Hale

W Hiddings

Thomas A. Benton.

And Ninety others, Members of Congress, and Public Officers. Copies of the above-named Likeness for sale by the Publisher, at the PATH-FINDER OFFICE. No. 5 Washington Street.

TO BUSINESS MEN, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

## THE BOSTON PATH-FINDER,

A Semi-weekly Railroad and Steamboat Journal, is published every Monday and Thursday, at No. 5 Washington Street, by GEORGE R. HOLBROOK & Co., and is devoted to information concerning

### Railroads, Steamers, Expresses,

Stages, Omnibuses, Packets, Hotels, Banks, Mails, Advertisements, News of the Day, with a Map of the City of Boston and Vicinity, &c. &c. Being corrected twice a week, every one can fully rely on the PATH-FINDER as the most complete Travellers' Directory and Business Man's Guide that can be issued from the Press.

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### DAILY CIRCULATION.

Advertisers will bear in mind, that we circulate One Thousand Copies of our Paper Daily, in the different Railroad Cars and Steamboats coming to this City, by our agents at Lynn, Woburn, Reading, Waltham, Framingham, Mansfield, South Braintree, and on board the Eastern Steamers, each paper being read by two or three persons ; making at least

### 40,000 WHO READ THE PATH-FINDER

every month, on their way to this city to *purchase goods* and transact business. And Merchants, Mechanics, Artisans, and all others who have, or desire to have, business transactions with people living out of the city, will find their interests promoted by advertising in the Path-Finder.

GEORGE R. HOLBROOK & CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors,

OFFICE NO 5 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.



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